re the next Conference shall be held, where the next Conference shall be held, and to arrange the programme for It: President of the Conference ex officio chaliman; Mr. B. B. Valentine, Richmond; Mr. Jemes G. Brown, North Carolina; Chancellor R. B. Fulton, of the University of Mississippi; President B. C. Caldwell, State Normal School of Louislana; Superintendent J. B. Gibson, of Columbus, Ga.; President D. F. Houston, S. and M. College, Texas; President Jessee, of the University of Missouri; Superintendent G. P. Glenn, of Jackson-Superintendent G. P. Glenn, of Jackson-ville, Fla.; State Superintendent Myn-ders, of Tennessee; President S. A. Sny-Wofford College, Spartanburg,

Committee on Resoutions: Richard Watson Gildef, editor of "The Century": United States Attorney-General John B. Knox; E. C. Bronson, of Georgia: State Superintendent Joyner, of North Carolina; E. C. Sanford, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Dr. Lyman Hall.

The first speaker of the morning was Dr. Lyman Hall, president of the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta. This gentleman was presented by Dr. Walter H. Page, who had been called to the chair by President Ogden when the session bears. session began. Dr. Hall made a fine im-pression. His address in part follows:

A prominent American said not long ago, that a dollar was the most productive thing in the world. It is needless to say he was a disciple of that doctrine, which has given the dollar an adjective which is applied to only the King of Kings. The almighty dollar, 'greater than all things visible and invisible,' immeasurable in quantity of results, infinite in accomplishment.

But there is a fatal defect in the omnipotence of the dollar, 'It is material, and being material, it is subject to the physical law of material things, action and reaction. The dollar on the Stock Exchange, which makes a fortune to-day for Mr. Smith, loses the same fortune for Mr. Jones, and when the sun goes down, there is no increase in assets. The happiness, on the credit side of the exchange is offset by the misery on the debit side.

The most productive thing in the world, my friends, is not a dollar, or A prominent American said not long

exchange is offset by the misery on the debit side.

The most productive thing in the world, my friends, is not a dollar, or two dollars, or a million dollars, but it is something which is not material, it is the germ of power, which moves ships and trains, navies and armies, which builds empires and populates continents where formerly religned only dessolation and savage beasts or men; it is something which gives no promise in appearance of its possibilities, but it is something which gives no promise in appearance of its possibilities, but it is alive and bristling with energy and horse-power; it is a boy, and above all, an American boy, an good health, with moderate ability, restless, with his life blood rushing through his young voins like a torrent, a boy like the one who told his tencher that if he did not give him something to do he would "bust;" a man who has a boy like that should be happier than a king, happier than all the money on earth could make him, and the more of them he has, the better his chance for greater dividend of joy and happiness and pride.

But this effervescent nucleus of great-

for greater avidend of 1 by than aspiniess and pride.

But this effervescent nucleus of greatness is productive in several directions. He is like the dollar in two ways, in that he brings forth good fruit and evil fruit. If he is to be a professional man or a technical man, there must be careful and patient training, forceful dealing with faults and evil tendencles—the red? Well, when the oracle at Delphi was consulted before a great battle as to the result of the coming conflict, the ambiguous reply was: "There shall be a great victory." So let us say of the rod, it should be used often and as the last extremity.

rod. It should be used often and as the last extremity.

OVERALLS AND DRESS SUITS. Twenty-five years ago it was impossible for a young man to wear overalls in the day and a dress suit in the evening. No such false pride exists to-day. It is the desire of 100,000 young mon in the South to become workers in mines, in factories, in mills. They realize the boundless resources of their section and are filled with ambition to perform great deeds in industry and in progress. These facts give the cause for the name "New South."

facts give the cause for the name "New The vast manufacturing interests of our cities, the application of scientific principles, the establishment of great power plants, the working of mines, the development of every natural resource with mechanical appliances, demand men, staunch, sturdy, powerful, working men men who not only have the strength to do, but have the intelligence and training to do what is wisest and best. Have we such men? No. Have we the facilities for training such men? No. These answers come from the shops, mills, power plants and manufactories which are rising like magle in every Southern State.

which are rising like magic in every Southern State.

The future, with its increasing markets, its tropical trade, its Panama Canal, its demand for manufactured articles from every shore touched by the waters of the Pacific, gives prophecy of still great-er demands.

every shore touched by the waters of the Pacific, gives prophecy of still greater demands.

NOT RESPONDING.

Are the colleges and schools in the South adequately responding to the demand for such men? Not at all. In my State we are making ten professional men, lawyers, doctors, authors, teachers, statesmen, if you will, where we are making one technically trained expert. What is the immediate prospect for a young lawyer without influence or money? I asked the in Atlanta how much he made. Well, he said, "you know the dig dogs are all in at the meat, and we on the outside only get a small bone which escapes from them occasionally."

A young lawyer in Atlanta said to a barrister of wide experience "I have come to you for advice. I have begun the practice of law in your city, but my means are limited. I have \$100 in eash for expenses. What would you advise me to do to obtain a vigorous practice?" The barrister replied: "Well, my friend, I advise you to lend the \$400 to adozen of your intimate friends and proceed in the courts to collect the same. You will thus be guaranteed a rushing business and a vigorous practice for the next ten years."

That is the only sure cure passerption for want of occupation among the younger members of the bar. I have heard and I suppose it would be applicable in Richanond as well as in Atlanta.

In engineering, no mistakes must be

plicable in Richmond as well as in Atlanta.

In engineering, no mistakes must be made. No matter how great the ability how complicated the calculation, if the bridge does not hold. If the machine does not so, if the mill does not pay a dividend, the merest novice can see a dividend, the merest novice as the planta the engineer is incompetent, and he has to fall and sink under a universal vedict. But who can criticise the physician fresh from a course of medicine, and expert as an operator? (and do you know in some States they teach young no to saw off or set a leg in two or three years, while we require four to teach them to perform the same operation on a mahogany table?) The physical same control of the same operation on a mahogany table?

Hood's Sarsaparilla Has won success far beyond the effect

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remsdies, by such a combination, propor-

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psorias catarrh and rheumatism - prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY, Get HOOD'S.



In the full swing of the se son!

A dazzling array of what's fine and seasonable is herefour great floors full of them.

To enumerate would be tire-



sician can make many errors beyond the knowledge of the layman. He sometimes buries his secrets. Better far, had he been taught to get something out of the ground than to put something in it.

Not one blemish would I place on the fair names and splendid work of those universities and classical schools which are cherished in every State in this Southland, and from whose walls have come men renowned at home and abroad. But I would say to them, turn some of your influence and force towards the supply of a great demand which we cannot meet. Such a course would not reflect upon your dignity or tarnish your prestige.

What does far off Germany say, home and birthplace of great universities?

An emilent German scientist on being asked how he would establish a great university, replice.

"If I had sufficient means, I would equip some laboratories; if the money held out, I would erect some buildings; if there was still some money left, I would employ some professors."

The greatest boon which could come to the South to-day would be the establishment of shops and aboratories in every school and college from Pennsylvania to New Mexico. Beven then the supply would not begin to approach the Gemand.

I speak what I know to be facts. Since the first of April I have had at least

definind.

I speak what I know to be facts. Since the first of April I have had at least ten applications for young men who know something about bollers or electricity, or mills. And I am not keeping an intelligence office. I have had three applications in one day for draughtsmen, or almost any price.

belt of Connecteut would do,

"We are going into several new lines. Responsibility will come as fast as the young man can digest it, probably faster,
"Can you recommend anybody as approximating the specifications?"

The trade schools should come quickly and must come. It will be an innovation with us. I do not believe there is a school in the South where a white boy can learn bricklaying, or plumbing, furniture making, or practical manufacturing in wood and metal and clay on a practical commercial basis. Our technical schools are sending out a few leaders, superintendents, scientists, who are not to form the rank and file of skilled labor. But the colored race is meeting this problem with abundant means, had for the asking, their industrial schools are making skilled workmen who commund good wages, and who are turned from employment by no fates sentiment rade or handleraft in constant of the colored race all become skillers, but the colored race all become skillers, the mortar, When they all become plumbers, who are going to be the laborers? We southerners, we Southern whites? No, We have settled that question long ago, and Richmond, Va., is the last place on earth to ask that question and receive a doubtful renly. But unless we have trade We Southerners, we Southern whites? No. we have settled that question long ago, and Richmond, Va., is the last place on earth to ask that question and receive a doubtful roply. But unless we have trade and ladustrial schools, our boys will have to carry the mortar for somobody, even if they have to emigrate to do it.

But I make no prophecy of ill ornen. Pointing at the spectre does not imply embracing it or acknowledging its supermacy. The Southern people will, I feel sure, meet the issues which are forced upon them. They will provide for their sons in due season. And while some philanthropy fails to find its way here, unless there is something to give color to the question, our State government, our Legislature (and the General Education Board seems to be following the pathway blazed by our own people), bestowing benefits upon the white boy of the South, and at the same time lending a helping hand to the weaker race, will surely prepare means for their own sons for the preservation of the prestige of their inheritance, for the great destiny which beckons them to prepare for future conflicts in commerce, in science, in skill and in art, with the greatest nations of the carth.

Progress in Education.

Dr. David F. Houston, president of Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and Dr. Ira Remsen, president Johns Hopkins University, who were on the programme, were unable to be present. Editor Joseph Daniels, editor of the News and Observer, Raleigh, was the second speaker of the session. His address was given closest attention, and was an admirable effort. He said in partidiscussion, "Educational Progress at the South":

discussion, "Educational Progress at the South":

The educational problem in North Carolina is in most respects identical with that in other Southern States. The condition in one Southern State is the condition in all. Therefore, I shall confine my remarks to North Carolina. With a few modifications or aditions, it will apply equally to every Southern State. There have been four obstacles to educational progress in North Carolina:

1. The negro, enfranchised against the protest of the people, who were forced against their will to pay tax to educate him.

of the East which present the same barriers to consolidation in many parts of the coast region that the mountain ranges present in the West.

These four obstacles, but the greatest of these has been, is now and must be, at least in this generation, the negro. He has been the lion in the path, the ever present and often insurmountable obstacle to public education. There are those who assert that many opponents of taxation for public education on other srounds use the expenditure of money for negro education as a pretext, and that if no share of public money went to educating the negro they would still oppose taxes for public education. That may be true with some. But the naked truth is that much of the money from taxation (I had almost said the bulk of it)—that has gone to negro education has been given against the judgment of southern taxpayers. There, where we are seeking to get at the real facts so thist the best results may follow, there is no need to look at things except just as they are—to paint the picture as it really is—warts, freckles and all.

OBSTACLE OF POVERTY

The second obstacle to educational progress in teh South has been poverty. For almost a century most of the southers surplus wealth, had been invested in slaves. In 1860 the reported value of slaves was 4,000,000,000. If, value of slaves was 4,000,000,

ings of many years the losses in oth property, which the vanquished must a ways bear in war, the even greater clamity in the death and maining of i strongest and best bread winners, ar some faint idea of the poverty which the South faced in 1865 may be graspe. The utter, ableet poverty, involving it when the banks and inclores were properous—If you could suppose such a calamity to those prosperous Commonwealths—you would then have some conception of the dire distress and almost hopeles powerty that confronted the South when Lee's soldiers returned from Apvalor-they are among the immor als. In song, in story, in marble, li pronze they live and will forever live anshrined in the affections of their coun bronze they live and will forever live, enshrined in the affections of their countrymen. But—men and brethren—the race of heroes in the South who here the heaf and burden of the day from the surender until the black tide of reconstruction receded—those men sleep in unforgotten graves and their deeds of daring have too often been regarded as the rash actions of impulsive and reckless men. Some of them belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan in its first days, when that or some like organization was as necessary for law and order as Cromwell's dismissal of the Rump Parliament was essential to England's peace and safety. These men, many of them reared in a fuence, living then in self-denying poverty, opened the public schools of the South, gathered together the children, and laid in tears and faith the foundation of the edifice you, are laboring to bring to turreted perfection.

The concluding remarks of the speaker dealt with conditions and results in North Carolina.

announcements regarding the trips to be taken to-day to the University of Vir-ginia and Monday down James River t ginia and Monday down James River to Fort Monroe. Those whose names are registered in the pamphlet of the list of members or have the blue hadges will be admitted to the train to-day and the steamer on Monday. Bishop Penick rose in his seat and made a statement of the situation in which he found himself, and he was confident many others were in the same predicament. He was not going on either trip, and, therefore, could speak without impropriety. He had tried to get a badge, but was told there were no more. He was not registered in the published list hecause he was not sent a circular, and many others, he thought, had come because they were interested in popular education. Mr. Ogden said that was a matter over which the local compopular education. Mr. Ogden said that was a matter over which the local com-mittee alone had control. He gave the announcement as instructed.

ply.
"Wall," he went on, "some larning would be gotten by mixing."

Last Two Speakers.

Mr. W. B. Merritt, State school com-missioner, of Atlanta, was called upon to tell of the work in Georgia, and gave a most encouraging report of the interest that had stirred in his State. He spoke of the great campaign being conducted for a willingness to submit to increased local taxation. He expressed graitings to the northern people who were helping the northern people who were helping the southern people in the solution of their

great problem. Dr. J. H. Kirkland, chancellor of the Vanderbilt University, was the last speaker of the morning. This gentleman charmed his audience. He spoke without manuscript, and his sentences were mode information and delivery. While simple in anguage, his addresses abounded with ele-gant reference to incidents and facts of history, and quotations from the standard literature of the world. He declared that the problem of educa-

tion of this nation was not the problem of any one section, but of the entire country. All humanity was one gigantic frame, and the rise or fall of any race was felt through all the races of the

He made a splendid plea for better teachers in the South. He declared that it teachers in the South. He declared that it was far easier to got a wealthy man to build a fine house and creet therein a monument to himself or an ancestor, but it was nearly impossible to get anything for the payment of teachers. He spoke of the growing material prosperity of Tennessee, and contrasted therewith the powers of educational facilities of that and erty of educational facilities of that and

other Southern States.
Prolonged appliance followed the magnificent effort and many crowded about him, presenting their congratulations. Recess for dinner followed.

MANY RINGING SPEECHES

Dr. Venable, Dr. Mitchell, Professor

The afternoon session began at 3:45, or, much to the regret of President Ogden, fifteen minutes later than schedule time. The Academy was filled. He introduced as the first speaker President

FIRST TRILBY THE DAY ON THE DIAMOND

> Phillies Shut Brooklyn Boys Out on Their Own Grounds

PITTSBURG WON GAME

It Was Well Played, but the Margin Was Narrow-Giants Defeated Boston, Also by Close Margin-Cincin-[nati and Chicago, Rain.

mond yesterday that made clauges in the positions that the teams occupy in the percentage table. This was true in

both leagues.

Pittsburg is still at the top in the National, and won the game from St. Louis yesterday, but the margin was loosely played, and close. The game was loosely played, and

close. The game was loosely played, and it was a long hit to center in the last inning that decided it. At New York the Giants took the game from Boston, but had up-hill work doing it. Across the river in Brooklyn the home team was shut out by the Phillies.

The Senators at the National capital took the third of the series with New York, making it the best two out of three. Tannehill was in poor form and the support given him was what is described as wretched. The result was an easy victory for Washington. At Philadelphia Boston won from the locals by a score of 2 to 1.

The Chicago-Cincinnati (National) and the Detroit-Cleveland (American) games were not played because it rained.

The teams play at the same places again to-day.

Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 0, New York 5, Boston 4, Pittsburg 8, St. Louis 7, Chicago-Cincinnati (rain).

Schedule for To-Day. Boston at New York, Philadelpaia at Brookiyn. Cincinnati at Chicago, St. Louis at Pittsburg.

Standing of the Clubs. Pittsburg 6 1 .85 Cincinnati

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At New York.—New York won an up hill game from Boston to-day. Taylo was batted out of the box in the first wo innings, but Cronin was very stead; and allowed but one run during the res of the game. The locals could do not ing with Willis until the fifth.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY

Scores Yesterday. Washington 7, New York 5. Boston 2, Philadelphia 1. Detroit-Cleveland (rain).

Chicago at St. Louis. Cleveland at Detroit. New York at Washington. Boston at Philadelphia.

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TIMELY NOTES ABOUT GAME AND PLAYERS

The base-ball season has opened auspictously for both the big leagues. Record crowds attended the opening games.

The New York American League team, a constellation of diamond talent, lost the first game, but won Thursday, Chesbro, the best in the ousiness on last season's record, lost his game, but he was against lucky Al Orth, the old Virginia Leaguer.

Big Ralph Seybold, a favorite in this city, has started out with his eye on the ball. He is still with the Athlettes, last year's flag winners, and in Wednesday's game slammed out three hits for four bases.

year's flag winners, and in Wednessay's game slammed out three hits for four bases.

Brownie Elberfield, who is playing short for Detroit, was a factor in winning the first game for the Detroit giants, setting two hits properties. The properties of the petroit giants, setting two hits properties of the hitting for that team Wednesday, with a double and a single. He was the best run-getter in the league last year. That Cleveland bunch is going to make some team work hard for the American League honors when they strike their stride. With such sluggers as Lajole, Hickman, Filck and Bradley and a string of good pitchers, they are going to be in the fight to the finish.

The New York American League team is the highest priced in the business. With Keeler, Fully and Davis in the outfield, Herman Long, the great shortstoup; Ganzel, at first; Willams, at second, and Conroy, at third, they have not only a fine infield, but a hitting one. Chesbro. Tannehill and Clark Griffith are three of the best pitchers on the slab, and all are seasoned veterans, who will grow better as the season advances. O'Connor is doing the catching for the present.

PURITY

DRPRIGE'S

WHEAT FLAKE CELERY

FOOD

owee its goodness to its clean pure and wholesome qualities. Everyone who partakes of it enjoys
it. Give it a single trial and you will be satisfied that it is

Palatable - Nutritious - Easy of Digestion and Ready To Eat

My signature on Or. O. G. Prices.

Dr. Price, the creator of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts.

Prepared by PRICE CEREAL FOOD CO., Food Mills, Battle Creek, Mich., Main Offices, Chicago.

FOUR FELL IN THIRD RACE

Boys Escaped With Shaking Up at Aqueduct.

GRAND OPERA'S FINE FORM

Carried One Hundred and teen Pounds, and Went the Seven Furiongs in 1:27, Which is Track Record Time.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, April 24.—Four horses
fell in the third race at Acqueduct today, but the four boys escaped with a wen the Woodhaven stakes easily by a

length from Ninepin. C. E. Smith's horse, Grand Opera, again showed the great form he is in at present by carrying 117 pounds and stepping the seven furlongs in 1:27, which is a track record.

furiongs in 1:21, which is a track record. Three favorites won. Summary:
First race—six furiongs; seiling—Petra 11. (7 to 1) first, Clorita (even) second, Andratha (12 to 1) third. Time, 1:14-15.
Second race—four and a half furiongs—Knob Hampton (4 to 5) first, Contention (12 to 1) second, Interlude (12 to 2) third. Time, :35-45.
Third race—mile and seventy yards; seiling—Lord Advocate (4 to 1) first, Brisk (4 to 1) second, The Talisman (3 to 1) third. Time, 1:47-45.
Fourth race—Woodhaven stakes; five furiongs—Agnes Brennan (7 to 10) first, Nichin (4 to 1) second, Wizard (5 to 1) third. Time, 1:01-45.
Fifth race—handicap; seven furiongs—Grand Opera (3 to 5 and out) first, Homestead (5 to 1) second, Ben Howard (100 to 1) third. Time, 1:27.
Sixth race—six furiongs; seiling—Ocean Breeze (5 to 1) first, Rosewater (3 to 1) second, Erbe (5 to 1) third. Time, 1:25-5.

BOOKIES HAD GOOD DAY AT CUMBERLAND PARK

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 24.—Th bookies had a good chance to-day a cumberland Park. It was off da

bookies had a good chance to-day at Cumberland Park. It was off day so far as stakes were concerned, but the sort was of a high class. Bummary: First race—five furlongs—Pea Ridge (20 to 1) first, Balzac (8 to 5) second, Sanwich (25 to 1) third. Time, 1:02 1-2. Second race—four furlongs—Comern (31-2 to 1) first, Frances Yowell (12 to 1) second, Court Rose (3 1-2 to 1) third. Time, :50.

Third race—mile; selling—Chickasa (1 to 1) first, Annie Laurette (9 to 5) second, Handcuff (10 to 1) third. Time, 1:43 1-4. Fourth race—Tulane Hotel purse; seven furlongs—Brula (8 to 1) first, Lady Stakemore (8 to 1) second, Bummer II, (5 to 1) third. Time, 1:27 1-4.

Fifth race—six and a half furlongs; selling—Miss West (15 to 1) first, Little Duchess II. (25 to 1) second, Presgray (15 to 1) third. Time, 1:23.

Sixth race—four and a half furlongs—Kilo (7 to 1) first, Council (11 to 5) second, Ortwells (5 to 1) third. Time, :59.

Results at Lakeside.

(By Associated Press.) CHCAGO, ILL., April 24.—Results at

CHOAGO, ILL., April 24.—Results at Lakeside:
First race—four and a half furlongs—
Plea (even) first, Bay View (10 to 1) second, Dick Hipley (12 to 1) third. Time, 156 4-5.

Second race—six furlongs—Play Like (even) first, Sly Boots (15 to 1) second, Rose Dillon (4 to 1) third. Time, 1:15 4-5.

Third race—six furlongs—Safeguard (7 to 2) first, Gracious (10 to 1) second, J. J. Corbett (6 to 5) third. Time, 1:15 2-5.

Fourth race—one mile—Dr. Stephens (2 to 1) first, Allopath (25 to 1) second, Chop Sucy (6 to 1) third. Time, 1:12.

Fifth race—five furlongs—Arnold K. (5 to 2) first, Jerry Lynch (4 to 5) second, Miss Fleischman (3 to 1) third. Time, 1:10 1-10 1.

Sixth race—mile and a sixteenth—Zonne 1:03 1-5.
Sixth race—mile and a sixteenth—Zonne (15 to 1) first, Prince Webb (3 to 1) second, Honnie Lissak (2 to 1) third. Time, 1:50 2-5.

Base-Ball This Afternoon. After a lapse of listlessness for a week or more, base-ball will be revived this afternoon at Broad Street Park, when Donati's Dandles, the aggregation which will represent Richmond in the State League, will play an exhibition game with the team from Richmond Academy,

RICHMOND COLLEGE MET WITH DEFEAT

Washington and Lee Won from Spiders by a Score of Ten to Three. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LEXINGTON, VA., April 24.—Washington and Lee took Richmond College into camp this afternoon by a score of 10 to

Three base hits, Pancake and Bagley, of University. Struck out, by Hereford, 5; by McElvoy, 7. Base on balls, off Here-ford, 1; off McElvoy, 2. Left on bases, University, 5; College, 7. Stolen bases, University, 3; College, 3. Richmond Col-lege plays Virginia Military Institute to-morrow.

DROWNED IN YADKIN

After Two Weeks.

After Two Weeks.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

HENDERSON, N. C., April 24.—A telegram from Salisbury has just been received by Mr. Maurice O'Neil, stating the body of Mr. Frank J. Church, who was drowned in the Yadkin Elver on Monday, the 13th instant, was recovered this morning. The remains will be shipped, and will arrive in Henderson at noon tomorrow and interred in Elmwood in the afterneon.

Never in the history of our town has Never in the history of our town has the campaign of education been more successfully waged than at this time. Under the wise, systematic supervision of Professor Alderman, the schools are in a flourishing condition. The daily attendance, including schools at the milis, the white pupils, number five hundred, the colored children attending their schools number four hundred and fifty. The colored school founded and supported by the Northern Presbyterian Church, has an attendance of nine hundred, the buildings are creditable, and

HAS OTHER GIFTS

JINGO OUT AT SEA

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, April 24.—The British steamer Colorado, from Hull, which arrived here to-day, reports that on April 1. a the body of the clephant, Jingo, was sighted. The vessel was at that time in latitude 45.26, longitude 35.45. This is the animal which died at sea while being transported from Liverpool for New York in the steamer Georgia, and was said to have been the largest beast in captivity.

ty.

The elephant was thrown overboard from the Georgia on March 12th, and up to the time of being eighted had been floating for 26 days.

In Salisbury.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALISBURY, N. C., April 34.—The Salisbury Rifics have requested permission to have a street carnival here in May, and permission has been granted by the city officials. There is strong opposition to the carnival by many of the best citizens of the place, and Mr. Theo Atwell, one of the leading grocery merchants of the town, is circulating a petition against it, and has secured many signatures. Such a carnival was held here a year ago last fall, and it was considered a financial loss to the town, and the moral influence was considered to be anything but good.

Engineer Kinney, who was killed in the

anything but good.

Engineer Kinney, who was killed in the wreck near Lynchburg yesterday, spent much of his time here, and was very popular.

The Anti-Saloon League is using strong efforts to get the people of Salisbury to call a local option election some time during the coming summer.

' N. & W. Earnings.

Drys Win in Ashland.

Orys win in Ashland.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ASHLAND, VA., April 24.—In the local option election here to-day Ashland went "dry" by 20 majority. The election was earnestly contested by both sides, but passed off in orderly and quiet fashion, 279 votes being cast. Clay went "wet" by 6 majority, and Rockville "wet" by 8 majority.

The engagement of Miss Hannah Mar-golus, of Norfolk, and Mr. Isaac Stern-heimer, of this city, is announced, the marriage to take place in June. Richmond, and Norfolk friends celebra-ted the announcement last week in Nor-folk with a sumptuous banquet,

of advertising only.

Based upon a prescription which sured people considered incurable,

tion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

some; we'll simply mention

We hat men, and do it so well that we're increasing our following of appreciative men every day.

And no wonder, when hats like the "Dunlap" head the list, with the "Stetson" soft hats right behind.

Grades for men, who don't care to pay more than \$3.00, \$2.00, or even \$1.50, for a hat and yet get the best to be had at the price.

pileations in one day for draughtsmen, at almost any price.

A REMARICABLE LETTER.

I will give you a specimen of application. The writer has evidently tried in vain for what he wants. His letter would grace a baccalaureate and I give it us the best of its species:

"Dear Sir.—I am looking for a technical graduate to make himself generally useful to me, chiefly in experimental work and patent drawings. I really want to put him into training to become our factory superintendent, but it is probably not best to tell him so at first. Pay will be \$10 a month to start, but the specifications are not exacting.

"I want my man to know a lot of things. He must know how to get along with

"I want my man to know a lot of things. He must know how to get along with employes. He must have a natural interpretary to order, system and displine, and he must have that mysterious quality "accomplishfulness." The ablity to get through with work. The habit of dispatch. He must also furnish his own "push, his own E. M. F."
"There are a good many men who are like Josiah Allen's dog. He said the dog was all right to chase cows, if you only ran on ahead a little to encourage him. This is not the kind of a dog or man I want. I really want (but do not appect to find him this side of St. Peter) a man who will run on ahead an encourage me.

nan who will rule on rage me.
I believe in heredity, too, and I want son of a mechanic. A young fellow o has been brought up in the brass t of Connecteut would do.
We are going into several new lines we have a will some as fast as the

Progress in Education.

against their with the property of the him.

2. Poverty—grinding poverty, following war and reconstruction, such as this generation knews not of.

3. The lack of qualified teachers and the lack of inducement in capable men and women to become teachers.

4. High mountain ranges and numerous water courses in the West, where people live far apart and where compact school districts are impossible, and great pocosins or swamps in portions.

Mims and Others.

ROUND S TRIP FAST VESTIBULED TRAIN

Leaves Richmond, Byrd-Street Station, 8:25 A. M., Petersburg, 9:05 A. M.; arrives at Norfolk 11 A. M. Returning, leaves Norfolk 7:15 P. M., arrives Richmond 10 P. M. QUICKEST ROUTE! NO CHANGE OF CARS! R. T. ADAMS, Manager. \$+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0

NORFOLK & WESTERN

RAILWAY

Carolina. This gentleman, after brief introductory remarks, said in part: We are here to consider what is called We are here to consider what is called popular education, by some believed to be distinct from or even opposed to the higher education of the few who are to lead. I cannot do beter with my few minutes than to maintain and establish this proposition, namely, that university education is an absolutely essential and integral part of popular education, differing only in degree, and that it must come first, there being no possibility of popular education without it.

My reasons for believing this shall be briefly stated. First, many trained teachers are needed if the whole people are to be taught. We may confer here.

are to be taught. We may confer discuss methods and decide on plans, bu discuss methods and secure on plans, our after all the warfare against illiteracy is to be carried on by an army of teachers, officered and trained by those whom the universities and colleges have sent forth.

The fountain from which the stream

takes its rise and whence it draws its power of blessing is the university.

But the second reason is even more important. There must be a sentiment important. There must be a meanment in favor of education contended for and fostered by those who have enjoyed its benefits and can appreciate its value. Here, for instance, is a conference in behalf of the education of the untaught thousands 'hroughout the South. Is it was meanting of these recole, the illiteration of the contended the illiteration of the contended the illiteration. a mass meeting of these people, the liliterates, demanding their rights? Does it spring from some uttered cry of theirs for more light? Do you come here because of the insistence of the uneducated? My friends, the pity of it is that the ignorant do not feel nor recognize their need. You come here because your hearts are stirred with a pity for those who need your help that has in it somewho need your help that has in it somewho need your help that has in it some-thing of the spirit of Him who came to thing of the spirit of Him who came to bring deliverance to the captive and preach the gospel to the poor. This is almost entirely a meeting of college-bred men, and we have set ourselves the great task of rousing the people to their needs, giving freely of time and talents and money, that they, too, may have light. Aye, of forcing them, if needs be, partake of this light and broader life.

STRIKING TILLUSTRATION.
In illustrating that university education means "universal" education, the speaker said:
"One university was established, and

university was established, and among its first students it inspired for his work and sent out Archibald Murphy, who began the agitation for popular education, and together with Bartlett Yancey, another son of the university, succeeded in establishing the literary fund which should ald and establish tecommon schools. Then followed Calvin common schools. Then followed Calvin Wiley, another son who gave his life to the work, traveling with horse and buggy common schools. Then followed Calvin wiley, another son who gave his life to the work, traveling with horse and buggy to all parts of the State and establishing by his untiring energy the best public school system in the South, Then came the war, with its devastation and ruin. One-third of the able-bodied men were lost in those terrible four years, and little besides the desolate fields and empty homes were left. With patient heroism the work was taken up once more. A little money was set aside for schools, but largely wasted. The doors of the university were once more opened, for I tell you therein lay and lies the hope of the school Governor: Joyner, the State smelly played their part. Aycock, the school Governor: Joyner, the State superintendent of schools, and McIver and Alderman, of your board.

"For fifteen years the sons of the university have visited all parts of the State and preached the crusade of education. They have held summer schools and country institutes, battled over elections for school coming the will be the which has come from the colleges.

THE SPLENDID RESULT.

"The university has trained and sent out more than 1,500 teachers, and these have trained thousands of others. It established one of the first summer schools for teachers in the South, beginning this work in 1877, and thus alding some 4,000 teachers to fit themselves better for teaching in the common schools. It has manned the graded schools with superindents and principals, placing fourteen the teachers to fit themselves better for teachers and principals, placing fourteen the teachers and principals, placing fourteen the teachers work last year.

for teachers in the South, beginning this work in 1877, and thus alding some 4,000 teachers to fit themselves better for teaching in the common schools. It has manned the graded schools with superintendents and principals, placing fourteen of its students in this work last year. Forty per cent. of its graduates have begun their life work as teachers. I will not wearly you by further recounting these matters. The point is this: That the university has thrown itself heart and soul into the great and immediate work which lay before it of educating the whole people, answering this call as it did that other battle cry forty years ago, when even its freshman class, excepting one who was physically disabled, all entered the service, and one in three lay down his life for his beloved South.

"An herole story, and doubtless similar stories could be told of other Southern universities. I have simply told you of the one that I know best.

"Some may ask why it is that more has not been accomplished if such energy and purpose have been shown, I answer that the chief obstacle has been poverty. Southern universities have been forced to struggle on with most inadequate support. The one of which I have been speaking received its first direct appropriation from the State when it was ninety-two years old, and that an appropriation of \$,000, and there are others which even now receive nothing from their States, but depend largely upon the general government. The State of North Carolina has never appropriated money to place a building at its university. And yet the return to the State has been beyond all price in the sons she has trained for the State's and the nation's service.

"Do not misunderstand me, I do not mention these things as a plea for help. Wa are no beggars. We are doing our work and are doing it better and on a larger scale with each passing year. We are proud of the labor and the sacrince, the hard years of struggle, and of the thousands and tens of thousands who Continued on Third Page.)

GAMES YESTERDAY

At Pittsburg.—In a long drawn out and loosely-played game, Pittsburg won in the eleventh inning, when two men were out, on Bransfield's long hit to center, seering Wagner.

Schedule for To-Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

At Washington.—Tannehill was in poor form to-day, and the wretched fielding of the New Yorks enabled Washington to win easily. Patton had the visitors at his mercy.

Body of Frank J. Church is Found

dred, the buildings are creditable, and sanitary conditions good.

UNDER CONSIDERATION

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, April 24.—Just before leaving for Europe to-day, Andrew Carnegle said respecting his gift of \$500,000 to Tuskegee Institute:
"Booker T. Washington is doing a great work of humanity and for his race. His race have more than ordinary disadvantages to overcome, and he is leading them toward a settlement of their troubles through lifting them by education."

Mr. Carnegie, it was said, admitted to a friend that he had other requests for money, which probably he would have time to consider on his way across, ar yisit to his estate. Skibo Castle, Scotland, but it is said that he will visit Norway on a yacht and make an extended cruise to many ports for his health.

SIGHTED ELEPHANT

In Salisbury.

N. & W. Earnings.

Ifollowing is a statement of the estimated gross earnings of the Norfolk and Western Ruliroad for 1993;

For third week of April, \$136,378; same week previous year, \$337,040; increase, \$49,500; total for month, to date, \$1,279,207; same period previous year, \$1,083,040; increase, \$196,167; July 1st, 1962, to latest \$1,577,873; same period previous year, \$14,002,609; increase, \$2,575,294.

Engagement Announced.